

A few verses in Zikorean Poetry Structure

Defining Ziket and Zinet

A Ziket has two poetic lines, the first line should contain 1 to 8 syllables and the second line should be of 1 to 5 syllables or vice versa. Ziket can be written in unrhymed or rhymed poetry.

A Zikelite consists of two or more than two Zikets.

A Zinet has one poetic line that has 1 to 5 syllables to deliver a theme.

A Zinlite consists of two or more than two Zinets.

A Zeelite consists of two or more than two Zikets followed by one or more than one Zinets, depending on the mood and revelation.

Source:: <https://allpoetry.com/topic/show/269075133-How-to-Write-Zikorean-Poetry>

Effort made to define the meaning of a few old or obsolete words from English vocabularies in the Zikorean Poetry Structure.

Hope you will enjoy reading

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## **Duple**

**Duple is from From  
the Latin**

**Latin 'duplus' means ("twofold,  
double").**

**in Math applied to the  
proportion of**

**two quantities one of which is  
double of other;**

**in Music, to rhythm having  
two beats in the bar.**

**"Duple and quadruple rhythms  
are the best."**

**Used in a sentence in  
1881**

**by W. S. Pratt**

**~X~**

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| <b>Icebox</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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| <p>The first known use of icebox dates to</p> <p>1792 - a long time before the</p> <p>invention of the household fridge.</p> <p>However the word is a relative</p> <p>neologism compared to refrigerator</p> <p>which can be traced back in 1611</p> <p>It was a chilled box or cupboard for keeping</p> <p>something cold, especially food or</p> | <p>a compartment in a refrigerator</p> <p>for making and storing ice.</p> <p>The traditional kitchen icebox</p> <p>dates back to the days of ice harvesting,</p> <p>whose heyday ran from the mid-19th</p> <p>century until the 1930s,</p> <p>when the electric refrigerator</p> <p>was introduced for home use.</p> <p>~X~</p> |

| <b><u>Britches</u></b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
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| <p><b>Britches comes from the old English word</b></p> <p><b>"breeches" which simply means "trousers."</b></p> <p><b>Over time people lost British accent</b></p> <p><b>the long "e" sound morphed into more of a short "i" sound.</b></p> <p><b>A variation on breeches, an old word</b></p> <p><b>for trousers or pants, britches isn't a word</b></p> <p><b>likely to see on clothes racks these days.</b></p> <p><b>But the word persists in the idiom too big</b></p> <p><b>for one's britches still applicable</b></p> | <p><b>That phrase refers to someone who has an</b></p> <p><b>exaggerated sense of their own importance,</b></p> <p><b>position, or abilities; and with bosses</b></p> <p><b>today complaining about millennials</b></p> <p><b>who think they can be CEO</b></p> <p><b>after a month on the job</b></p> <p><b>we just might see this term come back into vogue.</b></p> <p><b>Alteration of breeches ("trousers, pantaloons"</b></p> <p><b>in use since at least the 18th century</b></p> <p><b>in Britain and British colonies.</b></p> <p><b>~X~</b></p> |

## **Hootenanny**

**Hootenanny is a  
Scottish word**

**Hootenanny means  
'celebration'**

**it actually means "a  
gathering**

**at which folksingers  
entertain**

**often with the audience  
joining in."**

**There's no single origin  
for the term,**

**as it just made its way  
into**

**the English language  
and took root.**

**In the early 1900s,  
it was once used**

**as a placeholder word  
for something**

**undefined or  
unspecified**

**~X~**

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## **Dungarees**

**It came from 17th century  
India**

**where a local coarse cloth,  
Dungri,**

**It was used to make robust work  
clothing.**

**It's thought to have been named after  
Dongari Kapar,**

**a harborside village near  
Mumbai.**

**Dungaree refers to the cloth  
we now**

**more frequently call  
denim,**

**or to clothes made of  
denim**

**Now we call them  
jeans.**

**A lot more has changed than  
just the word**

**when dungarees was  
used,**

**the items were inexpensive  
hardworking gear**

**for folks whose work  
required it.**

**~X~**

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| <b><u>Yuppie</u></b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
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| <p><b>The word most likely comes from a playful acronym</b></p> <p><b>young urban professional</b><br/><b>Yuppie</b></p> <p><b>Age of the yuppie was more than forty years ago,</b></p> <p><b>and the original yuppies are not</b></p> <p><b>exactly young anymore.</b></p> <p><b>Yuppie is a slang term</b></p> <p><b>denoting the market segment of young</b></p> <p><b>urban professionals and is often</b></p> <p><b>characterized by youth,</b></p> <p><b>affluence and business success.</b></p> | <p><b>They are often preppy in appearance and</b></p> <p><b>like to show off their success by style and possessions.</b></p> <p><b>The first printed appearance of the word was in a</b></p> <p><b>May 1980 Chicago magazine</b></p> <p><b>article was written by Dan Rottenberg.</b></p> <p><b>Rottenberg reported in 2015</b></p> <p><b>that he did not invent the term,</b></p> <p><b>he had heard other people using it,</b></p> <p><b>and at the time he understood</b></p> <p><b>it as a rather neutral demographic term.</b></p> <p><b>~X~</b></p> |

| Wyrð                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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| <p><b>It dates back to Old English<br/>C.1400</b></p> <p><b>Wyrð is a concept in Anglo<br/>-Saxon culture</b></p> <p><b>roughly corresponding to fate<br/>or destiny.</b></p> <p><b>Wyrð is an Old English noun,<br/>a feminine one</b></p> <p><b>from the verb weorðan "to<br/>become"</b></p> <p><b>It is related to the Old<br/>Saxon wurd</b></p> <p><b>Wyrð is the ancestor of the<br/>more modern weird</b></p> | <p><b>Wyrð is Fate or Destiny,<br/>but not the</b></p> <p><b>"inexorable fate" of the<br/>ancient Greeks.</b></p> <p><b>"A happening, event, or<br/>occurrence",</b></p> <p><b>found deeper in the<br/>OED listing</b></p> <p><b>OED is the Oxford English<br/>Dictionary</b></p> <p><b>In other words, Wyrð is not<br/>an end-point,</b></p> <p><b>but something continually<br/>happening</b></p> <p><b>around us at all<br/>times.</b></p> <p><b>~X~</b></p> |





## **Wamblecropt**

**The word dates back to  
1552**

**From wamble ("nausea") and  
cropped ("stomached").**

**Wamblecropt refers to how you  
feel**

**when you are overcome with  
indigestion.**

**Back in the day, you might have  
noticed your**

**stomach wambling a  
bit**

**If the wambles got bad enough  
that you**

**couldn't move, you were  
wamblecropt.**

**After a little citation  
from 1616,**

**"wamblecropt" goes  
into hiding and**

**in 1798 the  
word reappears**

**in America where it  
remained.**

**~X~**

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## **Huck Muck**

**It's an old English dialect  
word**

**for the feeling of  
confusion**

**caused by things not being  
in the right place.**

**The earliest of the words  
has a record**

**of is hudder-mudder, traced back  
to the mid 1400s.**

**Its origins are a puzzle,  
certainly,**

**but there was a verb in Middle  
English, mokeren,**

**meaning 'to hoard' or 'to heap  
together'**

**If you ever packed up your  
belongings and**

**moved to a new house, you know all  
about huckmuck.**

**~X~**

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## **Feague**

**Feague is a term from around  
the 18th century**

**that means putting a live eel up  
a horse's bottom.**

**Apparently, this was a  
horse dealer's trick**

**to make an old horse seem  
more lively,**

**But it does imply that one should  
have never trusted**

**an 18th-century horse  
dealer**

**Surely none would find a use  
for this word.**

**~X~**

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## **Nikhedonia**

**Nikhedonia comes from  
combining**

**"Nike" and  
"Hedone"**

**Nike the Greek goddess of  
victory**

**(and apparently, the patron  
saint of running shoes)**

**"Hedone" is the Greek word  
meaning "pleasure"**

**This word means the feeling of  
excitement or**

**elation comes over when we  
hope success**

**For example, you're playing a  
friendly game of**

**Chess and suddenly realize  
the moves**

**you need to make to checkmate  
your opponent**

**Or suppose you're watching your  
favorite**

**football team play a close game  
against**

**their big rivals and at the end  
of the game you see**

**they're about to kick the winning  
field goal**

**That's the  
nikhedonia.**

**~X~**

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**Crapulous**

**This word dates back to  
1536**

**It comes from the Latin word  
crapula,**

**which simply means  
"intoxication."**

**This, in turn, comes from an even  
older**

**Greek word used to describe the  
headache**

**what one gets from  
drinking.**

**"crapulous" describes a well  
crappy feeling**

**one gets from eating or drinking  
too much**

**~X~**

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## **Banloca**

**The word dates back to:  
Old English**

**Honestly, "body" is kind of  
tired.**

**Why not swap it out with the  
decidedly**

**more metal  
banloca,**

**It literally translates  
to "bone enclosure"**

**or "bone locker"**

**~X~**

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| <b><u>Egrophobia ~ Ergophobia</u></b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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| <p><b><u>Egrophobia</u></b></p> <p><b>It means Fear of work</b></p> <p><b>Ergophobia (also referred to</b></p> <p><b>as ergasiophobia / ponophobia)</b></p> <p><b>It is an abnormal and persistent</b></p> <p><b>fear of work (manual labor</b></p> <p><b>non-manual labor) or fear of</b></p> <p><b>finding or losing employment.</b></p> <p><b>~X~</b></p> | <p><b><u>Ergophobia</u></b></p> <p><b>Ergophobia is the deep</b></p> <p><b>and persistent fear of work.</b></p> <p><b>The other names for this phobia are</b></p> <p><b>Ergasiophobia or 'work aversion'.</b></p> <p><b>Both the terms are derived from Greek</b></p> <p><b>ergon meaning work and phobos</b></p> <p><b>which comes from the Greek God of fear</b></p> <p><b>Part of social anxiety disorder.</b></p> <p><b>~X~</b></p> |

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## **Gobermouch**

**Old Irish word for a nosy  
prying person**

**who interferes in people's  
business.**

**One who attempts to make  
another's**

**life better against the will of  
the other**

**Oversimplified: one who  
meddles**

**in another business,  
a busybody.**

**From gober ("to  
swallow whole")**

**and mouche ("fly").**

**~X~**

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## **Stymphalist**

**In Greek mythology,  
it is said**

**one of The Twelve Labors of  
Hercules**

**was to destroy the  
Stymphalian birds,**

**Stymphalian birds were  
a flock of monstrous,**

**man-eating birds with metal beaks  
and feathers,**

**who produced stinking and highly  
toxic guano.**

**A Stymphalist was someone who  
smells**

**just as unpleasant.**

**~X~**

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## **Skelpie-Limmer**

**"skelpie-limmer" means a  
badly-behaved child.**

**It was coined by the Scottish  
poet Robert Burns**

**from old Scots word skelpie, meaning  
"misbehaving"**

**Different dictionary  
sources diverge**

**on the individual and  
combined**

**meanings of both  
words**

**For instance: "skelpie" can mean  
"deserving to**

**be smacked; naughty", and the  
addition of**

**"limmer" makes directed towards  
"a mischievous girl"**

**"skelpie" can also mean "a  
little-worth person"**

**(with "skelper" and "skelpin"  
defined as**

**"striking" or "slapping with  
an open hand")**

**and "limmer" (or "limmar") can mean  
"a scoundrel,"**

**~X~**

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**Xerostomia**  
(zeer-o-STOE-me-uh)

**Xerostomia derived from  
the Classical Greek,**

**xeros meaning dry, and  
stoma meaning mouth**

**Xerostomia kills one's taste  
buds!**

**Xerostomia is the  
subjective**

**sensation of dry mouth, often  
associated**

**with hypofunction of the  
salivary glands.**

**xerostomia refers to  
a condition**

**in which the salivary glands  
in our mouth**

**don't make enough saliva to  
keep our mouth wet.**

**Dry mouth is often due to the  
side effect of**

**certain medications or  
aging issues**

**or for certain medical  
issues**

**~X~**

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## **Abydocomist**

**It's an obsolete word in  
today's lexicon**

**Abydocomist means a  
liar or sycophant**

**who boasts of his  
falsehood.**

**Abydocomist derives  
from Abydos**

**Aydos was an ancient town said  
to have been built**

**on banks of the Hellespont, in  
modern-day Turkey.**

**The inhabitants of  
Abydos was "soft,**

**effeminate people given  
much to detraction",**

**according to one eighteenth  
century**

**encyclopedia and  
moreover were**

**"addicted to  
calumny"**

**~X~**

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## **Busy-Idle**

**Busy-idle an adjective  
from 1600s,**

**"busy-idle" refers to one  
being**

**"busily employed in  
trivial matters."**

**'Busy' is an antonym  
for 'idle'**

**It's also known by the  
delightfully**

**Roald Dahl-esque alternatives  
"niffle-naffling",**

**"fiddle-faddling," and  
"spuddling."**

**For example, "Instead of  
putting in**

**the elbow grease necessary  
to run a country**

**he was busy-idle  
creating a**

**Fake News Awards  
ceremony,**

**which was ITSELF a fake awards  
ceremony.")**

**~X~**

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## **Skinflint**

**The term skinflint existed with  
the meaning**

**"a person who would save, gain, or  
extort money**

**by any means" as early as  
1699**

**Back in those days, soldiers  
used flints to produce**

**the spark necessary to  
discharge their rifles.**

**Legend has that one commander  
was so cheap**

**that he gave his soldiers shavings  
that he had scraped**

**or "skinned" from a flint because  
he was too cheap**

**to provide them with whole  
flints.**

**For this, he earned the title  
"Skinflint."**

**Of course, cheapest person would  
try to "skin" a flint.**

**And so one who is considered  
tight with a buck**

**came to be called a  
"skinflint**

**~X~**

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## **Carl**

**In Old English, a carl was a  
man of the**

**common people —he was the  
baseborn laborer,**

**farmer, or craftsman of the  
village.**

**The name is a borrowing of  
Old Norse karl,**

**In the 15th century, carl  
began being**

**applied as term of contempt for  
a churlish fellow,**

**and then, specifically to  
a person who**

**turns crusty when it comes to  
money matters.**

**This miserly sense is now used  
in Scottish English.**

**~X~**

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## **Money-grubber**

**'Grub' used as a verb was unearthed  
in 14th century**

**with the meaning "to remove roots  
or stumps from**

**By the 15th century, people  
began applying**

**the word to wormlike insect  
larva.**

**It is the noun form that seems to  
have influenced**

**the term money-grub in the  
18th century**

**for a person who is bent on  
accumulating**

**money (muckworm was already  
in use**

**as a derogatory word  
for a miser)**

**Nowadays, money-grubber, which  
surfaces**

**in the 19th century, is the  
preferred word,**

**and it's used contemptuously  
(perhaps**

**from the fact that such a person  
is despised**

**as much as the insect itself  
is by gardeners)**

**~X~**

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## **Cheapskate**

**This means one who tries to avoid  
paying**

**a fair share of costs or  
expenses**

**The adjective 'cheap' has meaning  
"stingy"**

**it makes sense that it's part of the  
compound word**

**cheapskate, meaning "a stingy  
person."**

**Skate isn't a vanilla word for  
"person"**

**—blades, boards, and marine creatures  
usually**

**come to mind when one sees or hears  
skate.**

**Skate entered American slang,  
began to appear**

**in print in late 19th century  
with the**

**contemporaneous meanings  
of "a worn-out,**

**decrepit horse" and "a person  
contemptible one."**

**~X~**

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**Mushfaker**

**"an itinerant umbrella  
repairer" from OED**

**OED stands for The Oxford English  
Dictionary**

**Mush slang for umbrella, shortened  
from mushroom.**

**The verb "to fake" during the  
same period was**

**criminal slang for "putting  
something**

**in shape to sell by covering  
its defects."**

**So "mushroom faker" or "mushfake"  
was a con artist**

**who repaired discarded  
umbrellas**

**just enough to make them briefly  
functional**

**and then sold them on the street,  
during a downpour.**

**~X~**

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## **Gramaungere**

**As per OED, it means "a  
great meal"**

**OED stands for the Oxford English  
Dictionary**

**Adaptation of the old French  
Grand mangier**

**Grand mangier means a  
great meal**

**It's a great meal that varies,  
depending**

**on one's appetite and  
tastes.**

**This word, which appears in the world's  
old dictionary,**

**is accompanied by a  
curious**

**editorial note, which reads  
"Not from the**

**original French, which has 'do  
you think you can**

**eat up all the pagans by  
yourselves?"**

**~X~**

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## **Lanceolate**

**Lanceolate shaped like a  
lance head,**

**specifically tapering  
to a point**

**at the apex and sometimes  
at the base**

**It's a 1751  
word**

**from Latin lanceolatus  
That means**

**"armed with a little  
lance,"**

**from Latin lanceola  
diminutive**

**of lancea; it's usually  
found in**

**botanical contexts,  
describing**

**the foliage of various  
beeches,**

**chestnuts, willows, and  
more.**

**~X~**

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## **Zugzwang**

**Zugzwang was borrowed into  
English from German**

**where it was formed from zug,  
meaning**

**"pull, tug," and zwang, meaning  
"force, coercion."**

**The word comes from German  
Zug**

**Zug means 'move' + Zwang  
means 'compulsion'**

**so that Zugzwang means 'being forced  
to make a move'.**

**The term zugzwang was used  
in German**

**chess literature in  
1858**

**the first known use of the term  
in English was by**

**World Champion Emanuel  
in 1905.**

**Zugzwang is a chess  
term**

**It means a situation where  
any move**

**by a player will weaken the  
player's position.**

**The fact that the player is  
compelled to move means**

**that their position will become  
too weaker.**

**The term itself comes from the  
19th century in**

**a German chess  
magazine.**

**Its first use in English in the  
20th century.**

**~X~**

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| <b>Soliloquy ~ Monologue</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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| <p><b>Soliloquy and monologue cover</b></p> <p><b>very similar ground, but there are some important differences between the two words</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <p><b>"Soliloquy" comes from the Latin solus,</b></p> <p><b>'solus' means "alone," and 'loqui', "to speak."</b></p> <p><b>Shakespeare popularized soliloquy as</b></p> <p><b>a dramatic device</b></p> <p><b>in the Elizabethan Era that</b></p> <p><b>took place from 1558 to 1603</b></p> <p><b>It refers to the act of talking to oneself,</b></p> <p><b>and more specifically denotes</b></p> <p><b>solo utterance of actor in a drama.</b></p> | <p><b>Monologue (from Greek monos "alone"</b></p> <p><b>and legein means "to speak")</b></p> <p><b>It may also refer to a dramatic scene</b></p> <p><b>in which an actor soliloquizes,</b></p> <p><b>but it has other meanings as well.</b></p> <p><b>To a stand-up comedian monologue</b></p> <p><b>denotes a comic routine.</b></p> <p><b>To a bored listener, it signifies</b></p> <p><b>a long speech uttered by someone who has much to say.</b></p> <p><b>~X~</b></p> |

## **Widdershins**

**The earliest recorded use  
of the word as**

**cited by the Oxford English  
Dictionary,**

**is in a 1513  
translation**

**Widdershins comes from Middle Low  
German weddersinnes,**

**means "against the  
way"**

**("in the opposite  
direction")**

**It means in a left-handed, wrong,  
counter-clockwise,**

**or contrary  
direction**

**English speakers today are most  
likely**

**to encounter widdershins as  
a synonym of**

**counterclockwise; but its  
known uses**

**found in texts from the early  
1500s,**

**widdershins was used more  
broadly in the sense**

**of opposite direction / in  
the wrong way.**

**~X~**

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| <b><u>Succotash</u></b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
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| <p><b>According to culinary history</b></p> <p><b>the word "succotash" is derived from the</b></p> <p><b>Narragansett Indian word msickquatash</b></p> <p><b>meaning boiled corn kernels?</b></p> <p><b>This simple and delicious dish featuring corn,</b></p> <p><b>beans and other vegetables is a nourishing</b></p> <p><b>dish of Native American origin</b></p> <p><b>Succotash, that savory mélange of</b></p> <p><b>corn and beans, is a noble dish with long history.</b></p> <p><b>We have 17th-century Native Americans to</b></p> <p><b>thank for it;</b></p> | <p><b>they introduced the stew to the</b></p> <p><b>struggling colonial immigrants</b></p> <p><b>Succotash is a vegetable dish</b></p> <p><b>consisting of primarily of sweet corn</b></p> <p><b>with lima beans or other shell beans.</b></p> <p><b>Other ingredients may be added, like onions,</b></p> <p><b>potatoes, turnips, tomatoes, bell peppers,</b></p> <p><b>corned beef, salt pork, or okra.</b></p> <p><b>Combining a grain with a legume provides</b></p> <p><b>a dish high in all essential amino acids.</b></p> <p><b>~X~</b></p> |



## **Quixotic**

**What a wonderful word  
quixotic is!**

**While it is most often used to  
mean equally**

**impractical and  
idealistic,**

**it has the sense of romantic  
nobility.**

**Its source is from the great Spanish  
novel**

**"Don Quixote," whose title  
character is**

**given to unrealistic  
schemes, great chivalry.**

**Don Quixote de la Mancha in  
1605**

**Hero of Miguel de Cervantes'  
17th-century**

**Spanish novel El  
ingenioso**

**hidalgo don Quijote de  
la Mancha**

**(in English "The Ingenious  
Hidalgo**

**Don Quixote of La Mancha") didn't  
change the world**

**by tilting at windmills, but he  
did leave**

**a linguistic legacy in  
English.**

**~X~**

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## **Chuff**

**It is an adjective, meant "pleased,  
happy,"**

**in 1860, British  
dialect**

**from obsolete chuff "swollen  
with fat" (1520s)**

**A second British  
dialectal**

**chuff has an opposite  
meaning,**

**"displeased, gruff" (1832),  
from chuff**

**"rude fellow," or as Johnson  
has it, "a coarse,**

**fat-headed, blunt clown"  
(mid-15c.),**

**which is of unknown  
origin.**

**It also means to make a sound  
like the sound of**

**someone blowing out air quickly  
and forcefully,**

**or like the sound of a steam  
engine makes**

**It's learned Chuff has been a name for  
anyone boorish**

**churlish, miserly, or just  
generally**

**disliked since the 15th  
century**

**Early spellings include 'chuffe',  
and sometimes 'chough'.**

**~X~**

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| <b>Miser</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
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| <p><b>Miser defines as one who is stingy with money;</b></p> <p><b>Parent of English misery, miserable,</b></p> <p><b>and miser is the Latin adjective miser,</b></p> <p><b>meaning "wretched" or "unfortunate."</b></p> <p><b>The first of this family to enter</b></p> <p><b>the English language is misery</b></p> <p><b>in the 14th century.</b></p> <p><b>Miserable follows soon after,</b></p> <p><b>and then miser, circa 1500.</b></p> | <p><b>It was originally used as an adjective</b></p> <p><b>meaning "stingy" as in "a miser father."</b></p> <p><b>As an adjective, it is still used;</b></p> <p><b>however, the synonymous miserly</b></p> <p><b>is used much more frequently.</b></p> <p><b>The related noun form begins being used</b></p> <p><b>by mid-16th century in reference to a wretched, miserable person.</b></p> <p><b>By the century's end, miser gains its familiar sense</b></p> <p><b>denoting a mean, grasping person who is</b></p> <p><b>extremely stingy with money.</b></p> <p><b>~X~</b></p> |

## **Kibitzer**

**First known to have been used in  
the 1920's**

**"kibitzer" is a Yiddish  
term**

**for describing —  
specifically**

**with regards to someone in a  
card game**

**"one who looks on, often offers  
unwanted advice**

**or comment" about anything  
and everything.**

**Kibitzer, from the Yiddish  
kibitser,**

**it came to that language from  
the German**

**word kiebitzen, meaning "to  
look on (at cards)."**

**it's for a spectator,  
one who offers**

**(often unwanted) advice or  
commentary.**

**~X~**

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**Bobolyne**

**An old Tudor English  
word**

**In England and Wales, the Tudor  
period occurred**

**between 1485 and  
1603, and**

**included the period of  
Elizabeth I**

**during her reign of  
45 years**

**Tudor period coincides  
with**

**the dynasty of the House of  
Tudor in England,**

**which began with the reign of  
Henry VII.**

**Bobolyne meant of a  
fool**

**that was coined by the 15th-16th  
century**

**poet John Skelton one of  
Henry VIII's**

**schoolteachers.**

**~X~**

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## **Ninnyhammer**

**Origin isn't altogether  
clear.**

**Ninnyhammer is first  
recorded**

**from the late sixteenth  
century**

**Perhaps a shortened  
alteration of**

**"an innocent" (the "n" from the  
"an" thusly**

**attached to the "innocent"  
noun),**

**with "hammer" adding a little  
punch at the end,**

**a "ninnyhammer " is  
basically just**

**"a simpleton" or "a  
fool"**

**This word has mostly fallen by  
the wayside**

**but one can find it being used  
by Tolkien**

**in The Lord of the  
Rings**

**Quoth the book(s): "You're nowt but a  
ninnyhammer,**

**Sam Gamgee!"  
~X~**

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**Scogginistic**

**Someone who makes  
dirty jokes**

**Directly synonymous with  
word "balatronic"**

**(which is defined as simply  
"a buffoon")**

**"scogginistic" takes it a step  
further,**

**by being the definition  
of "a dangerous**

**buffoon."**

**~X~**

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**Gigman**

**“one who worships  
smug**

**respectability as the  
great object of life”**

**(Source: Webster’s New  
International**

**Dictionary, 2nd Ed.,  
1934)**

**The word is perfect for the  
snobby**

**neighbor who you don’t like  
very much.**

**The gig portion of this  
word**

**refers to “a light 2-wheeled  
one-horse carriage,”**

**a type of vehicle once much  
in fashion**

**with certain classes of  
society**

**~X~**

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## **Eye-servant**

**An eye-servant is a  
worker**

**who only busies themselves  
when being observed.**

**Proving that work-shy shirkers  
are by no means new,**

**this term dates back to the mid  
1500s in English –**

**but has roots firmly planted in  
the New Testament.**

**Eye-servant is labeled  
as archaic,**

**cause people don't use this  
word much anymore,**

**which is probably because there  
are fewer people**

**who only work when they're  
being watched these days.**

**~X~**

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## **Galore**

**Galore means "in large numbers  
or amounts, making**

**it's a synonym for like  
abundant**

**and plentiful or in large  
numbers or amounts**

**But its charm lies not in its  
meaning**

**but in its sound and  
syntax.**

**Galore doesn't sound like one of our  
run-of-the-mill**

**Germanic or Latinate words,  
and for good reason**

**—it's one of the relatively  
small**

**number of Irish borrowings  
in English language.**

**It comes from the Irish go  
leor, meaning**

**"enough," and dates to the early  
17th century**

**~X~**

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## **Piker**

**"Piker" is a pejorative  
slang term**

**It's used to describe simplistic  
individuals**

**who is said to have limited  
impact**

**on the operations of the  
market or business.**

**An individual is most  
likely to be**

**considered a piker if they  
make small trades or**

**do not prepare fully for the  
trading day.**

**piker (1872),  
means "miserly**

**person," formerly "poor  
white migrant to**

**California" (1860),  
earlier**

**Pike (1854),perhaps  
originally**

**"vagrant" who wanders  
the pike.**

**~X~**

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## **Hunks**

**Hunks means a surly ill-natured  
person;**

**especially : a  
miser**

**It is of unknown  
origin**

**Early print evidence of  
slangy hunks**

**(also spelled hunx), which appears  
about the**

**year 1600.**

**~X~**

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## **Undusous**

**Undusous means "full of surges  
and waves"**

**(Reference: Henry Cockeram  
An English**

**Dictionaries,  
1623)**

**It's not very useful, but  
lovely to know.**

**This word appears to be  
consistently**

**unused, outside of Cockeram's  
dictionary.**

**~X~**

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| <b><u>Tightwad</u></b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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| <p><b>Tightwad means a miserly person</b></p> <p><b>The "tight" part of this word refers to "close-fisted."</b></p> <p><b>It'll help to remember the meaning of tightwad</b></p> <p><b>if one pictures a person with his fist tightly closed</b></p> <p><b>around a wad of money, not giving</b></p> <p><b>it up for anyone or anything.</b></p> <p><b>"parsimonious person," 1900,</b></p> <p><b>from tight in the figurative sense of</b></p> <p><b>"close-fisted" (1805) + wad (n.).</b></p> <p><b>The notions of stringency and avarice also</b></p> <p><b>combine in Modern Greek sphiktos "greedy,"</b></p> <p><b>literally "tight."</b></p> | <p><b>Tightwad became current as a word for a person</b></p> <p><b>who spends, lends, or gives away money grudgingly</b></p> <p><b>or not at all, in the beginning</b></p> <p><b>of the 20th century, and it likely</b></p> <p><b>developed from the notion of a person</b></p> <p><b>keeping wad of paper money tightly rolled</b></p> <p><b>Wad is from Medieval Latin wadda and</b></p> <p><b>rolled into English in the 15th century</b></p> <p><b>as a word for small masses or bundles,</b></p> <p><b>as of cotton, hay, or straw</b></p> <p><b>It was first printed as a word for a roll of</b></p> <p><b>money in the latter half of the 18th century</b></p> <p><b>It then came to be used for large amounts</b></p> <p><b>of money, as in "wads of cash."</b></p> <p><b>~X~</b></p> |

## **Tightfisted**

**The adjective tightfisted might  
have come to mind.**

**That word has been used to describe  
someone**

**who is reluctant to part with  
money**

**since the 19th century, and it  
more than likely was**

**influenced by much earlier  
closefisted, an**

**antonym of openhanded  
which dates to**

**the early 17th century and  
which, like**

**tightfisted, implies  
stinginess.**

**~X~**

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## **Gaudiloquent**

**Gaudiloquent means pompous  
or extravagant**

**in language, style, or manner,  
especially**

**in a way that is intended  
to impress.**

**Origin in mid 17th  
century**

**From Latin grandiloquus,  
literally**

**'grand-speaking', from grandis  
'grand' + loqui 'speak'.**

**The ending was altered in  
English**

**by association with  
eloquent.**

**"speaking with joy"  
(Elisha Coles,**

**1677, an  
English**

**Dictionary)**

**~X~**

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## **Yclept**

**‘Yclept’ is past participle  
of ‘clepe’**

**It's an old word, but it's still  
got some presence**

**in the living language unlike  
its**

**infinitive relation, the  
verb ‘clepe’.**

**‘Clepe’ means "to name or call," and  
yclept appears**

**(usually in playful  
contexts in**

**phrases like "We ventured to a  
pub,**

**Yclept Ye Olde Watering  
Hole.**

**The ‘y’ at the beginning of  
the word**

**is a Middle English form of  
the Old English**

**prefix ‘ge’-, which denoted the  
‘completion**

**or the result of an  
action’.**

**~X~**

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## **Fusillade**

**It stems from the French  
word**

**fusil meaning firearm from  
fusiller 'to shoot',**

**It's a word of early  
19th century**

**In context of military  
tactics**

**the term is generally used  
to refer to a**

**type of organized and  
concentrated**

**gunfire from a military  
unit**

**armed with small arms, and  
initiated**

**by a command from a  
commanding**

**officer like, a series of  
shots fired or**

**missiles thrown all at same time or  
in quick succession.**

**~X~**

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| <b>Nidifugous ~ Nidicolous</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
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| <p><b>The term is derived from Latin nidus</b></p> <p><b>nidus for "nest" and fugere, meaning "to flee"</b></p> <p><b>The terminology often used to describe birds</b></p> <p><b>The chicks of birds in many families</b></p> <p><b>such as the waders, waterfowl and gamebirds,</b></p> <p><b>These are usually nidifugous.</b></p> <p><b>This word typically applied to birds,</b></p> <p><b>but one can use it for teenaged children.</b></p> <p><b>A similar word is nidicolous</b></p> | <p><b>Nidifugous for animal that leaves</b></p> <p><b>its birthplace shortly after birth,</b></p> <p><b>while nidicolous for animal that stays</b></p> <p><b>at its birthplace for a long time</b></p> <p><b>So, this is the key difference between them.</b></p> <p><b>Nidifugous was introduced by Lorenz Oken</b></p> <p><b>in 1816.</b><br/><b>~X~</b></p> |